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INTERIM REPORT

on the

Health and Sanitary Circumstances

of the

Wellington (Salop) Rural District

for the year 1946

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Wellington (Salop) R. D. Council

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1946.

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COUNCILLOR J. M. HOGAN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor J. Wormstone.

Committee :

Councillor B. Mulliner, J.P. (Ex-officio), Chairman of Council.
Councillor G. T. Williams (Ex-officio), Vice-Chairman of Council.
Councillors C. Allen, G. H. Ball, H. Broadhurst, P. Crow, J. D. Craddock, T. Griffiths, J.P., G. Hayward, Mrs. E. Hendrie, Col. E. R. H. Herbert, C.B.E., J. T. Kearton, C.C., Miss L. B. Keeling, W. H. S. Lander, R. Leighton, R. G. Marsh, W. H. R. Millward, T. W. Nunnerley, W. H. Ridgway, S. Ward, M.B.E., H. Wright.

Staff :

Dr. W. A. M. Stewart, M.B., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

J. T. Adams, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

H. Wall, Sanitary Inspector.

Wellington (Salop) R. D. Council

Again the Ministry of Health has found it expedient to retain the form of Annual Report as submitted from the beginning of the war, and this being so, an interim survey of the health and sanitary circumstances of your area is given herein.

Infectious Diseases were notified in both fewer numbers and in variety of complaint. Scarlet Fever showed a decrease and at no time was epidemic. Whooping Cough showed a similar trend, and, as this was not a Measles year, few notifications came to hand. Generally, for the size of population, it may be said that this was a twelve month of zymotic quiescence. Again, no cases of Diphtheria were notified.

The Section on Vital Statistics shows that the Birth Rate was a little better than that generally prevailing, while the Deaths among infants was also equally satisfactory. In conformity with the above, the General Death Return was low, and again it may be said that the year presented another cause for satisfaction.

T.B. and Vital Statistics.

The Tuberculosis Register shows an increased total, maintaining the staircase increase which has dominated recent years. New cases were numerous, both among the pulmonary and other types of this disease. Concurrent with this, the Mortality Rate was higher than the average for the rest of the country.

Miscellaneous.

This has been a year of rebuilding and reconstruction, the main objective being Housing. Unlike other neighbouring Authorities, however, a multiciplicity of calls on Sanitary Service have been made and it cannot be said that the outlook of the Department has been solely directed towards that of a re-housing body. Suggestions for the betterment of existing, and the inauguration of new services, have been made from time to time, and the resultant whole presents a picture of progressive local authority working.

In presenting this Report the Medical Officer of Health takes this opportunity of thanking his colleagues for their continuous and courteous co-operation and to the Chairman of Public Health for his interest and encouragement.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres)	54,584
Register General's Estimate of Resident Population ..	20,630
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946) according to Rate Books (approx.)	5,800
Rateable Value	£114,798
Sum represented by one penny rate	£463
Persons per acre (calculated on population)	·37

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Registrar General's Return for the Year shows that the district has increased in population considerably, and it may be taken that the return gives a conservative estimate of the present state. With austerity still with us, the prevailing trend is to provide little more than the barest necessities of social needs, and beyond these any refinements of this nature, however desirable, have at the moment to be put aside until times will permit their advance. The Council, however, are not unmindful of the amenities which are required to ensure a satisfied people and when opportunity arises steps will be taken to augment the present facilities for sport and recreation.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Legitimate	201	190	391
Illegitimate	25	18	43
Totals	226	208	434

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population 21·1
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (England and Wales) 19·1

STILL BIRTHS.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Legitimate	9	4	13
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Totals	10	4	14

Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births 31·2

DEATHS.

	Males	*Females.*	*Total.*
Total number of Deaths ..	104	101	205
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			10·2
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (England and Wales)			11·5

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

All Infants, per 1,000 live births	30
All Infants, per 1,000 live births (England and Wales)	43
Legitimate Infants, per 1,000 live legitimate births ..	30·7
Illegitimate Infants, per 1,000 live illegitimate births ..	23

Total number of Infant Deaths :	*Male.*	*Female.*
Legitimate	3	9
Illegitimate	1	—
Total	4	9

Deaths from : Cancer (all ages)	29
Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—

MATERNITY MORTALITY.

Under this heading there was one death.

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

Tuberculosis (all forms)	9
Cancer	29
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	31
Heart Disease and Circulatory Disturbances	61
Respiratory Diseases	12
Nephritis	9
Premature Births and Congenital Malformations ..	11
Violence	7
Diabetes	2
Abdominal Disease	7
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—
Influenza	4

SECTION B.

General Provision for Health Services in District.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

As a result of the talks of 1945 it has been found possible to start the enlarged joint service of the above with the Councils of Oakengates, Dawley and Wellington Rural participating. The centre for the depot has been fixed at Donnington, while the meetings of the joint committee are held at Oakengates. Two

modern ambulances, together with one of a utilitarian nature, are on call, and the whole is serviced by a driver and attendant, both employed full time and reinforced by part-time assistants. The transition to this service has been smooth and the benefits of conjoint action have been greatly appreciated by the patients and those concerned with them.

It is anticipated that early in 1948 the County Authority will take over control of all ambulance services in their area, and it is expected that when this takes place the centre at Donnington will be preserved and maintained as a key position in the new scheme.

Mortuary Service.

While the Local Authority is not without conveniences for the housing of the homeless dead, and others for whom this service is required, it has been felt that better arrangements might be made for the more urbanised area around Wellington. With this in mind, preliminary discussions have taken place with the Dawley and Oakengates Councils with the view to proceeding to the provision of a new mortuary at Donnington.

At the same time, the Wellington Urban Council has advanced plans for the building of completely new premises in their town. While that in Wellington would be erected solely for its intended purpose, the expense in so doing would be considerable, while at Donnington, by means of reconversion of existing buildings, and with some improvisation, costs would be much lower. It is the intention of this Council to proceed to interest themselves in the completion of one or other of these buildings, and should present difficulties in securing the use of the buildings in which they are interested at Donnington be overcome, there is no doubt but that the centre will be there.

SECTION C.

Vermin Control and Disinfestation.

By arrangement and through contracts the control and extermination of rats has passed into the hands of the County Health Office and the practice has been to advise that body of such complaints as come to notice. Nevertheless, at times mutual co-operation is practised and this has been so in the general plan for exploration of infestation of sewers. The Authority has not been able to make much progress in this, but it is hoped that early in 1947 it will be started. As has been stated, the County Authority contracts both with public and private bodies, and where a nuisance is likely to occur as at the tips, there is a standing agreement for the Rat Officer to deal with these.

Very few complaints have come to hand of bug infestation in the home but such as were have been dealt with by spraying.

Disinfestation.

No change has been made in this although preliminary discussions have taken place with the view to the establishment of a service at the Donnington Centre. It is anticipated that should such plans progress it will be found possible to deal with infested clothing and also with heavier household furnishings. This should be a matter of importance to the Public Health Committee in their control of the transference of tenants to new Council property from old unhygienic dwellings.

Scavenging Service — General Service.

As in past years this has been carried out with generally satisfactory results, and the periodic removal of refuse has been well maintained. In addition to the established round it has been found possible to extend the scope of this work to the areas of Woodcote, Chetwynd Aston, Church Aston, Wrockwardine, Admaston and High Ercall. Now these districts enjoy a regular collection. The aim of this service in the more populous parts is fortnightly, while in the more rural areas a monthly collection has been found to be all that is possible. It is felt that some readjustment of this may have to be put into operation shortly, as from an economic point of view, while in winter the demands for a more frequent collection are justified, those of the present summer system are less urgent. Were the householder to dispose of in the summer, such material as at the moment is deposited in the dustbin, and which could be more easily removed by home combustion, the increased holiday periods of the workmen, suitably staggered, would permit of this variation of service without any derangement of system or alteration or temporary increase of personnel.

Tips.

Tipping at the main centres has been continued on the same principles as in former years, but this form leaves room for much greater control and supervision with systematisation of working. Were this adopted there would be a regular covering at the time of the tipping, less liability to nuisance and the possibility of final reclamation.

Despite the shortage it has been found possible to procure some one hundred dustbins and to sell these to householders. To enforce the provision of a standard dustbin in good condition is at present an impossibility.

Water Supplies.

During the course of the year there has been completed the

outstanding work on the new borehole at Lilleshall. This is now working and the capacity of the two pumps when in use is such as to provide some 72,000 gallons per hour. An additional extension has been that to properties at Summerhill and Edgmond. This involved laying 820 yards of asbestos piping and will serve some four homes.

In common with recent years the most acute shortage of supply has been experienced in the Ketley, Redlake, Mossey Green and Lawley Bank areas. These localities, dependent on the Dawley service, have been without water at frequent intervals, and the use of a system of water cart delivery has had to be inaugurated. It was felt that though it was inevitable that the tenants would have to suffer shortage it would be more considerate were they to be advised of the likely period and times of this. With this end in view a meeting was held with the Dawley Authority. This was to establish contact whereby reasonable liaison would be provided, and in addition to receive assurances from that body that notification would be given when they were not in a position to meet their obligation.

Samples of water have been taken at frequent intervals from all main supplies and in addition from many wells and private sources. The results from these have shown little variation from those of former years. The Lilleshall source remains consistently good but in the case of others reports have been too variable.

In the field of extensions, those for the villages of Horton, Kynnersley and Preston are still awaited, but in the case of that of Roden it would seem that after a long period of waiting a reliable and abundant service may be expected in the near future. This will be obtained from an already established borehole at High Ercall under the jurisdiction of the Air Ministry.

No change has been made in the system of chlorination. The sole apparatus is at the Lilleshall Works and this has been working satisfactorily. Samples are taken in the chlorinated state. Apart from this supply chlorination is not practised, but such auxiliary supplies as are given from neighbouring authority mains are subjected to this treatment.

Maintenance of the Council's Undertakings is under the control of the Water Inspector and it is reported that no major breakdowns have been experienced. This Officer's Reports have, in general, shown the services to have worked efficiently and satisfactorily.

It has been found possible to connect a number of houses usually dependent on standpipes to main service, and through this means some 19 houses have been supplied with a corresponding fall in standpipe users.

The Council have in hand plans for extensions in various parts of the area. It is likely that none but the most essential will be put into operation until the Consultant Engineer has submitted his report and recommendations on the proposed East Salop Joint Water Board. In mid-summer a general meeting was held with representatives of all authorities concerned in attendance. At this, the preliminaries of such a scheme were discussed, and subsequently the Technical Officers advised the Engineer on their particular local undertakings. It is expected that a full report, setting out all the implications and possible financial obligations, will be submitted. As a result, it is anticipated that a Joint Board covering an enlarged area will be formed.

SEWERS AND SEWERAGE — MAIN WORKS.

Donnington. During the twelve months these works have functioned satisfactorily, and the Sanitary Inspector reports no difficulties in servicing. After consideration the Council has ordered that the surrounds of this station have to be completed as grassland.

Hadley. These continue to work smoothly. The merit of the enterprise of your Surveyor still evidences itself in that no flooding of the irrigation land has been experienced.

Lawley. These works have been well maintained.

Leegomery. As was reported in 1945 plans have been prepared and approved to provide a new pumping station with electric plant self-controlled to replace the obsolete and worn-out oil pumps now in use. By the end of the year the new pumphouse was practically complete and ready for the installation of the new pumping plant.

Admaston and Horton Wood. The land irrigation systems there have worked satisfactorily.

Lilleshall. The plans which were prepared before the War for the sewering of this village have not yet been advanced, mainly on account of labour difficulties.

Edgmond. The Consultant Engineer has prepared plans for the provision of sewers and a sewage disposal plant in this district. Proposals for a combined working with the neighbouring Newport Council having been abandoned. In connection with the development of new housing, adequate sewers have been laid and, where necessary, lesser disposal plants have been established as at Brockton. In addition, it has been found possible to connect a number of houses dependent on septic tanks and the like to the water carriage system.

MAINTENANCE.

No major troubles have been met, while at the same time the labour has been sufficient to meet all demands.

PUBLIC LAVATORIES.

Despite the efforts of the Public Health Committee it has not been found possible to instal those planned for Donnington where, as has been said before, conditions are such as to warrant immediate action.

SECTION D.

Housing.

The Sanitary Officer reports :

In common with other Local Authorities there has been continual demand for houses from all classes of the community — newly married couples, agricultural and industrial workers, professional and clerical workers, ex-Service men and families living in overcrowded and insanitary houses. These demands have been the primary consideration of the Housing Department, and where the circumstances in which families were living have been of an extremely low degree it has been possible in some cases to rehouse. This rehousing, however, has accounted for only a very small proportion of those who in normal times would have been considered as deserving of better living conditions. It will take time to satisfy all reasonable claims, but the Council are pushing ahead with the building of their houses as best they can in these adverse times. As a result of their efforts 114 houses were in course of erection at the year-end on the following sites :

Bratton	8
Hadley	30
Lilleshall	16
Lawley	6
Wrockwardine	2
Edgmond	8
Mannerley Lane ..	44

Of these houses those on the Bratton site were virtually complete and eighteen of the remaining houses were roofed in and nearing completion.

In addition to the above a Contract has been let for a further four houses at Kynnersley, and tenders have been invited for another 84 houses at Hadley, Bolas, Waters Upton, Ellerdine, and High Ercall.

All the houses in course of erection so far are of the traditional type, with the exception of six at Lawley and two at Wrock-

wardine, which are Swedish timber houses. It may be a cause for some regret that the Council did not favour the erection of temporary prefabricated houses. From the æsthetic point of view temporary prefabrication has little to commend it, but appearances, particularly of temporary houses, should surely take second place to the need for such buildings as houses. I am sure that the majority of people who have had an opportunity of visiting this type of dwelling have been favourably impressed with the accommodation and equipment. The addition of temporary prefabricated houses to the Council's programme would have been a means of quickly alleviating at least some of the more needy cases in the district.

It is the considered opinion of the Sanitary Officers that private enterprise has not kept pace in this area with the building of private houses in other districts. At the end of the year only two houses had been completed and four were in course of erection. It may be that the multiplicity of form filling and the delay in obtaining certain materials have taken exaggerated proportions in the minds of some people.

During the course of the year movement was made by individuals living under poor housing conditions to occupy camp buildings, which had become redundant owing to the closing of various service establishments. This was a nation-wide movement and your district was involved, and in consequence the Ministry of Health requested the Council to ascertain the suitability of the buildings on the camps concerned, with a view to their adaption as temporary dwellings. Your Sanitary Officers spent considerable time on exploring the feasibility of such conversion. As a result, it was found possible to utilise buildings at Donnington, Arleston, and Bratton, with planned accommodation to house 57 families when complete. Perhaps the most ambitious scheme was at Donnington, where the Council undertook to convert to temporary dwellings an ex-A.T.S. Messing Centre, consisting mainly of seven large Nissen huts. The whole of the work was undertaken by the Health Department under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and plans were prepared for accommodating 24 families, each to be provided with living-room, two or three bedrooms, scullery and W.C. It was found necessary for bathing and washing arrangements to be made on a semi-communal basis.

By the end of the year this work was well advanced in spite of considerable difficulties with regard to labour and materials.

Overcrowding in the district can show little change, until its solution, the building of more houses, has reached greater proportions. Cases of overcrowding are daily brought to the notice of the Health Department through the person of the sufferers or by

way of the Medical Officer of Health. It has by no means been found possible to relieve such cases except in very few instances.

No great difficulties have been experienced during the year with caravans and itinerant dwellings. Travelling gypsies and hawkers camping in the district, generally for a few days only, have been the main offenders and owners of the land concerned have complied with the wishes of the Council in instructing these people to move, when requested to do so.

The repair and maintenance of houses has had, of necessity, to give priority to the erection of new homes, and while many properties throughout the district are suffering through lack of repairs it has been possible to give some assistance in obtaining labour and materials to enable urgent repairs to be carried out to a number of properties. In this connection the Ministry of Health have helped considerably by permitting Sanitary Officers to issue Certificates of Essential Repairs to enable materials to be obtained for carrying out work of an urgent nature, and full advantage has been taken of these facilities.

Little official action has been taken to secure the demolition of insanitary houses, owing to the housing shortage. Only in one case has a Demolition Order been issued, but the tenant was still in occupation of the house at the end of the year as it had been found impossible to rehouse. Three cases were brought to the notice of the Health Department of aged and infirm persons living alone under bad housing conditions. Methods of persuasion were used and the possibility of taking legal action was investigated in an effort to remove these persons to safer care, but to no avail and it is a sad reflection that such persons, who generally retain their independence to the last and abhor the mention of a Public Assistance Institution, should finish their days in abject misery. It does seem that there is room for improvement in the law which permits this to happen.

With a view to establishing the condition of houses throughout the district the Rural Housing Survey had proceeded throughout the year and is nearing completion. It is hoped that during the course of next year statistics will be available indicating the precise position of housing conditions through the area. The completion of the outside survey will subsequently involve your Sanitary Officers in a vast amount of work, the full extent of which only they can appreciate, in the examination of the survey forms and the categorising of the houses as :

(*a*) Not in need of repair.
(*b*) Needing minor repairs.
(*c*) Requiring major alterations and reconditioning.
(*d*) Unfit and requiring demolition.

Before leaving the subject of housing it is fitting to mention an important matter introduced during the year by the Housing Department, *viz.*, referring to the adoption of a " points system " for the letting of Council houses. This system appears to be accepted by most local authorities as being the fairest method of satisfying the most needy cases first, and as the Committee responsible for letting the houses includes local representatives, any special and local information required is available to the Committee to assist in choosing tenants.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Number of T.T. Producers ..	23
Number of Accredited Producers	44
Number of Pasteurisers' Licences ..	1
Total Number on Register of Cow-keepers and Dairymen ..	327

The year has shown only slight progress in the construction and modernising of cowsheds and dairies. In co-operation with County Officials a number of cowsheds have been altered to conform with up-to-date standards, where the farmers have been desirous of producing accredited milk. Work has been limited by the shortage of labour and materials, but it is felt that one of the chief drawbacks is persuading the tenant farmer to spend money on premises of which he is not the owner. This difficulty is realised throughout the Country and, apparently, will not be remedied until new legislation is introduced, when the supervision of milk production is taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A few complaints of souring of milk were received during the summer time and these, in the main, were due to churns or other receptacles being exposed for long periods during the heat of the day.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption at various shops and catering establishments in the district :

5 tins Meat.
129 tins Milk.
40 tins Vegetables.
10 tins Fruit.
8 tins Fish.
1 tin Dried Egg.

4 bottles Cordial.
85 lbs. Dried Fruit.
12 lbs. Fruit.
20 lbs. Bacon.
10 lbs. Cheese.
23 lbs. Oatmeal.
20 lbs. Cocoa.

In addition the following were found to be in an unsaleable condition and were used for manufacturing purposes :

9 lbs. Lard.
1 lb. Butter.
28 lbs. Margarine.

The district continues to be supplied with meat chiefly from the Shrewsbury abattoir, but a small quantity from the Government-controlled slaughterhouse at Newport is supplied to householders in the area contiguous to Newport. As a result of representations made by the Newport Council, agreement was reached for the inspection of meat at this slaughterhouse to be shared by one of your Inspectors, and these arrangements, in which the Shifnal Rural District Council also participate, have proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year.

Occasional requests are made by butchers in the district for inspection to be made of meat received into their shops.

Factories and Workshops.

Occasional visits have been made to factory premises and advice given on various matters relating to the welfare of the workers. Several new establishments have been built during the year and matters of drainage, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and ventilation, have received the attention of your Sanitary Officers.

It is hoped that, during the coming year, time will be found to give a more detailed inspection and supervision of factories and workshops in the district.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Allied Diseases.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious diseases, together with the number of deaths from such :

Disease.	*Cases notified.*		*Deaths.*
	1946	1945	
Scarlet Fever	17	29	—
Whooping Cough ..	75	109	—
Measles	24	172	—
Pneumonia	22	16	—
Dysentery	—	7	—
Erysipelas	3	8	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	9	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	2	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE IN THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

Years.	*Scarlet Fever.*		*Whooping Cough.*		*Measles.*	
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
0—	—	—	—	2	1	—
1—	1	—	7	9	1	—
3—	3	1	12	10	3	3
5—	1	3	10	20	6	9
10—	2	4	3	1	—	1
15—	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	7	10	32	43	11	13

Years.	*Pneumonia.*		*Erysipelas.*	
	Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
0—	5	1	—	—
5—	2	—	—	—
15—	5	6	—	—
45—	2	—	—	—
65—	—	1	2	1
Totals	14	8	2	1

Scabies.

From the returns of the Matron at the Authority's Centre at Newport it could be seen that there has been a marked decline in the totals of children treated there. It would seem that the urgency of the problem which had necessitated the opening of this Clinic has been overcome, and as it is anticipated that with improved housing and diminution of overcrowding the prospects of control of this infection are brighter, it is expected that in the incoming year it will be possible to dispense with this service.

No. treated at Newport, 1946 : 1 in-patient, 29 out-patients.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Health for the period ending December 31st, 1946, was as follows :

	Age under 5 years but over 1 year.	*5 years and over but under 15 years.*	*Total.*
Children immunised..	991	2,591	3,582
Child population ..	1,850	3,466	5,316
Percentage immunised	53·5	74·7	67·3

The County Authority continues to exercise control over the clinical side of this work while the Local Authority supervises the recording and statistics. With this joint working and the experience gained, it has been possible to close many loopholes of escape from this essential protective to childlife.

Tuberculosis.

The number of notified cases on the Register at December 31st, 1946, and the comparative figures for 1945 and 1944 are as follows :

	Males.		*Females.*		*Total.*
	Pulmonary	*Non-Pulmonary*	*Pulmonary*	*Non-Pulmonary*	
1946	81	79	46	87	293
1945	77	75	46	83	281
1944	72	72	49	78	271

New Cases : *Pulmonary,* 16. *Non-Pulmonary,* 15. *Total,* 31.

DEATH RATES.

		England and Wales.
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 population ..	·29	·248
Death Rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 population	·15	·680
Total Death Rate (all forms) ..	·44	·328

There were 6 deaths from Pulmonary and 3 from the Non-Pulmonary form of this disease.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1946.

Age Group	*New Cases.*				*Deaths.*			
	Respiratory.		*Non-Respiratory.*		*Respiratory.*		*Non-Respiratory.*	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
0-5	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1
5-15	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—
15-25	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-35	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
35-45	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
over 65	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Total	8	8	8	7	4	2	1	2

There were 0 Pulmonary and 0 Non-Pulmonary Deaths.

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer in 1946 was 29 (of these, 13 were males and 16 were females).

		England and Wales.
Death Rate per 1,000,000 living ..	1,447	1,768

W. A. M. STEWART,

13th August, 1947. *Medical Officer of Health.*